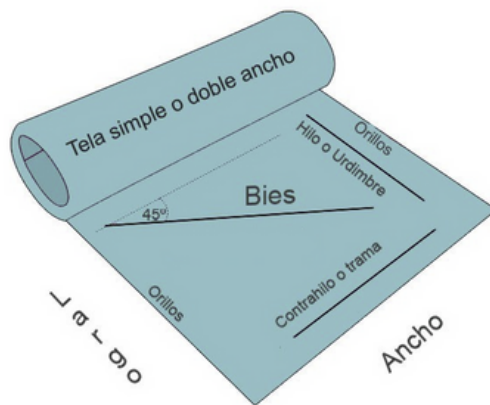


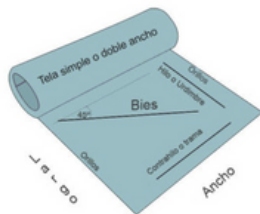
What is a bandage?



When we speak of a bandage, it is understood by a piece of cloth in the form of a roll, formed by one or more materials that serves to protect, hold or reduce the mobility of a part of the body.

Looking at the definition of the RAE it is understood by: "Strip, usually made of canvas, gauze, etc., which serves to tie a limb or to hold the dressings applied to a sore, contusion, tumor, etc ... " (<https://www.rae.es/drae2001/venda>)

Do not confuse, with the term bandage, which would be the result of applying a bandage to the patient's limb: "I bought a crepe bandage", "I just made a compression bandage on the patient". As we mentioned, the bandages are made up of threads. These threads can be in the transverse direction, which is usually called the weft, or in the longitudinal direction, also called warp.



This is a very brief explanation but it will serve to give us a first idea of what a bandage is. Later in this blog we will see that there are many types of fabric structures where weft and warp do not make much sense, or bandages that are not composed of threads but of non-woven.

Within the threads there are many types:

- Cotton (natural): It is a natural thread that gives body to the fabric.
- Viscose (natural): It is also a natural thread that does not generate allergies. Its main difference from cotton is that it does absorb liquids, which cotton does not.
- Polyamide (synthetic): Synthetic thread that provides elasticity to bandages
- Polyester (synthetic): Synthetic thread that provides resistance to the bandage
- Rubber (synthetic): Synthetic thread that contains latex, has a lot of elasticity and gives compressibility to the bandage that contains it
- Elastomer (synthetic): Thread developed as an alternative to rubber, latex-free and much less thick.

Once the base fabric has been manufactured on looms, different processes can be applied to these bandages to modify or expand their properties. Such as adding adhesives, sterilizing them or making them cohesive. Once this process has been carried out, the bandage will be packaged and stored.

Among the different types of uses that a bandage has, a very basic classification but that will serve as a reference would be:

- Bandages for support or fixation bandages.
- Bandages for compression bandages.
- Bandages for padding bandages.
- Bandages for immobilization bandages

As you can see, this is a mere introduction that will be developed throughout the next blog, we hope you have found it of interest and if you want to share the information in the button below you can download this blog entry in PDF.

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